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THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

[FOR THE JOURNAL.]

It was once observed by an eminent jurist, that one good reason was sufficient why a thing should be adjudged in one way or another. But when several good reasons can be adduced, to confirm any proposition, it would seem natural to believe that the proposition would thereby be more firmly established. The following are therefore offered in support of the resolution of the Raleigh Convention of the 4th of July last, which recommended that the rail roads now proposed should commence and terminate within the State in preference to any leading towards Virginia or South Carolina.

First, then, the advantage of a large town or city in the State would be lost by turning the course of trade to its *terminus* in a distant town in another State, as is plainly demonstrated by the great anxiety manifested by the citizens of South-Carolina and Virginia to have roads projected, leading on the one side to Petersburg, and on the other to Columbia. We cannot give them credit for so much philanthropy or brotherly love, as to urge the adoption of these plans purely for our benefit: their former conduct will not warrant such a belief. The like reason should be equally good to prevent [illegible] Bank or any kind in the State, because Virginia and South-Carolina kindly offer us the use of their paper currency at the common market price, and will not charge us more for it than any other people!

Second. The advantages of a large town or city in North-Carolina, ought and no doubt would be as great to the inhabitants of this State as it is to those of any other State. What makes land so valuable in the vicinity of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and elsewhere? Is it not entirely owing to the presence of those cities whose inhabitants consume the products of the soil? To bring the subject nearer home—what induces people to purchase single acres of land in Salisbury at the price of from four hundred to one thousand dollars, when at the distance of five or ten miles they could get any quantity at from two to five dollars per acre, of equally good quality? Is it not the convenience of location as to a market?

Third. Town property in North Carolina is liable to State tax; but if we contribute to the growth of any town out of the State it will not be subject to a tax in this State, and in this way we shall lose all the incidental advantages of a [illegible] commercial emporium. The loss of increased value of real estate, the loss of the power of taxation, the loss of [illegible]d ware-house charges, are all [illegible] reasons for refusing to favor either Virginia or South-Carolina projects. If it would be an advantage to [Petersb]urg or Columbia to extend a [rail road] from them into the interior of th[is State], surely the same advantages w[ould ar]ise to any of the towns in this st[ate by] a rail road extending far into th[e interi]or, and making them the *termi*[ni of the] trade for a large district of c[ountry]. To forego these advantages, w[ould in] some measure be surrendering ou[r indepe]ndence as a State, which we ha[ve als]o a right to maintain as any ot[her]. It would operate as a surrender [in another] way—by keeping the population [from] increasing, by abstracting co[nsiderable] capital from the State to be em[ployed in] other places to greater advantage. Although wealth, in theory, does not, in our government, give political power, the poor man having nominally as much weight as the rich man, still wealth has its real influence even in the hands of the ignorant; and its influence is still greater when possessed by the well informed, if they choose to give it a bearing upon political matters; but the wealth of a State, and consequently its political influence, does not consist so much in money or property, as it does in the number of its inhabitants: any policy, therefore, that has a tendency to decrease its money, property, or number of inhabitants, is surrendering so much of its independence and weight in the General Government.

I, therefore, as one of the citizens of this State, protest against the schemes of rail roads, either leading towards Petersburg or Columbia, believing that they will have the pernicious effect upon the prosperity of the state above pointed out.

A VOLUNTEER.

H. L. Pinkney, late editor of the Charleston Mercury, is elected without an opponent for a seat in Congress in that District. The central Committee of the Union Party have issued a card with reference to the election, in which they assign these reasons for not taking up a candidate:

"So long as the contest waged by the Union Party for political power, was to be regarded as a struggle to maintain the rights and privileges of the people, to support the majesty of the laws, and to preserve the Constitution and Union of the States, the Central Committee thought no sacrafice too great to secure the triumph of their principles, and to save the State from anarchy [illegible] civil war; but those [illegible] the adoption of such a course as might be most likely to restore order and harmony to this community, by removing all pretext for renewing the disgraceful scenes which were exhibited during the preceeding elections, and which were calculated to degrade our institutions, and materially to effect the character and credit of our city. With a view of preventing a recurrence of similar disorders, the Central Committee recommended that all opposition at this moment be withdrawn and the people be left to the slow and certain operation of time and reflection, relying with the utmost confidence upon the future co-operation of the religious and virtuous citizens of Charleston, and upon the good sense of all parties of our community, to restore the purity of the elective franchise, and to select men to represent them, who will exert their talents and influence to promote the interests of this city and State, and to maintain the authority of the Government and the supremacy of the laws of the country."

Vagrant Impostors.—Under this head, the Westchester Herald gives the following facts:

"There are a number of middle aged well dressed men, who traverse the United States through, and impose on the generosity of the public. They have printed petitions pasted on muslin which state, that they have been wrecked and lost their all, on a voyage from Europe to this country; others that they have been wrecked among the Turks, and their families at this time held in slavery, and they wish to raise funds to purchase their liberty. They generally have the name of the captain with whom they were wrecked, signed to the petition, and sometimes certified by a notary public to be true. They usually pretend to be ignorant of our language, although they will to some speak it well.

"These petitions are to be procured in New York, at 50 cents each! They have been practising this imposition about thirty years; and it must be unquestionably the duty of every citizen to expose the impostors to the public, that we may guard against them."

PRINCETON, N. J. Sept. 6.

A handsome present.—We have just had the gratification of examining a large and most splendid Map of Virginia, which has recently been presented to the college by the Legislature of that State, as a testimony of regard for having educated a considerable number of Virginia's most distinguished sons. It is on a large scale, elegantly colored, varnished and mounted. The engraving is in Tanner's best style, for which he is so justly celebrated. The present is one of which the College of New Jersey may well be proud.

While on the subject we are led to remark, that if the different States would adopt the plan of presenting to the different prominent Colleges each a Map of their respective State, they would greatly facilitate the circulation of accurate geographical information, and by that means (perhaps more than by any other) have that kind of information generally disseminated, which we consider of great importance to every State in the Union.

[*American System.*

"*Sour Grapes.*"—Perhaps there is no propensity of the human mind more truly beneficial in adverting, or at least, softening the ills of life, than that which leads us to undervalue those blessings which are absolutely and positively beyond our reach. An old tradition gives a curious instance of this spirit, as follows:

When Noah snugly secured himself in his ark, and the rain had commenced pouring down in earnest, a reprobate who had long had his own sport with the foresaid ungainly building, now finding the joke rather against him and the water above his knees, walked up and desired to enter for a "chance in." Noah informed him with the politeness of a diplomatist, but the decision of a general, that his proposition or his person was utterly inadmissible. A second trial was attended with the same success. At last our graceless wight finding the water washing his shoulders, and that there was no further time for mincing matters, waded again to the ark and humbly entreated admission. But Noah was still inexorable, and it was plainly a gone case. Turning therefore, on his heel, with all the disdain and indignation so natural to a man in his awkward predicament, "Go to h—ll with [illegible]

Hindoo Superstition.—At the late annual meeting of the London Missionary, society, the Rev. Dr. Doron, late Church Missionary at Travencore, said:

In a journey through the peninsula of India, he saw one day a female about fifteen years of age lying dead on the threshold of her parent's door, and the body was yet warm. He asked what had occasioned the death of the girl, and learned that she had been bitten by a Cobra Capello, a snake whose bite produces death in 20 minutes. It had taken up its abode in the house, and had that day happened to creep out of its abode, and bit the deceased girl. He asked if this snake had been killed, on which the mother replied with a degree of horror in her countenance, that if this snake were killed, every other member of her family would die. The fact was the snake had been worshipped as the household god!

From the Yorkville Patriot.

We give the following extract from the speech of Mr. McDuffie, recently delivered at Athens, Georgia:

"The tariff is but one of the forms in which the property of the South is liable to be assailed, and he must be blind to the most palpable indications, who does not perceive the threatning signs of an approaching crisis, much more fearful than that we have passed, in which this dead enactment will rise up in bloody resurrection, re animated by the fiendish spirit of a blind and heartless fanaticism carrying terror and death, and worse than death, into our domestic sanctuaries, and our household altars.—While this act remains upon our statute book, there can be no security for the rights of the southern states. It is a formal declaration, that the states shall be hence forth shorn of their sovereignty, and reduced to the condition of vassal provinces, while the limitations of the power of the Federal Government, are to be prescribed, not as heretofore claimed, by the Supreme Court, but marked out by the sword of a military dictator. What, then, is the duty of every citizen of the southern states, who feels the sacred obligations of transmitting unimpaired to his children, the precious inheritance of freedom, which his ancestors purchased with their blood? If these were the last words I had to utter, I would say to my fellow-citizens of the south "be prepared to defend your liberties in every form, and at every hazard and as soldiers of constitutional liberty, *sleep on your arms.*" Melancholy experience has taught us, the impotence of all parchment securities for our rights, and we have found that that is true, now and here, which has been true in all ages and countries, that no people can long preserve their liberties, who have not the spirit, and who are not prepared to defend them in every form in which they may be assailed.

It is high time that the southern states should awake from their slumber of false security, and offering up every selfish feeling, and distracting jealousy, on the altar of patriotism, prepare for a united struggle for constitutional liberty. Already have our adversaries drawn their lines around the citadel, and commenced their approaches, according to the most improved system of attack; and God only knows how long it may be, before they open their trenches, and commence their cannonade. Under these circumstances I do sincerely believe, that a speedy Union of the Planting States, in precautionary measures for the protection of their peculiar rights, is the only means of saving our posterity from the most awful and afflicting destiny."

Remarks of the Patriot, on the foregoing.—Where are the "threatening signs of an approaching crisis," above alluded to—we ask for the proof—it cannot be given because it does not exist. The ravings of a few fanatics and wild enthusiasts have been trumpeted forth to the world, as the settled opinions of the people of the north. As well might we take the absurd notions of the Nullifyers, for the voice and opinion of the whole South. "While this act (the collection bill) remains upon the statute book, there can be no security for the rights and liberties of the southern states." Now how an act passed to *put down resistance to the laws,* and encroachments on the Constitution, can prove destructive to the rights and liberties of the states, is more than we can discover.—The bill in question interferes with none of the "reserved" rights of the states—it only gives to the President as the Executive Officer of the nation, power to preserve unimpaired the rights belonging to the General Government, and, when[ever] [illegible] look like [illegible] bill of blood [illegible] so much [illegible] protect the [illegible] [illegible]ily passed to [illegible] government [illegible]—to defend the [illegible] dreaded [illegible]n rebellion. It is to b[illegible] by the *law breaker* the opposer of the government—every one else must regard it as a most just and necessary exercise of the powers of Congress, to meet the exigencies of the Government.

"Be prepared to defend your liberties in every form, and at every hazard, and as soldiers of constitutional liberty *sleep on your arms!*" So this is the *peaceable remedy,* that was to restore to South Carolina her violated rights. The sword is to be the arbiter between the contending powers—the decision is to be made upon the field. Are our people prepared for this step—are they ready to raise against their country the arm of rebellion? We cannot believe it. Can they put confidence in Mr. McDuffie's declarations—the man who once contended for the supremacy of Congress and a consolidated Government—and who has since cut a complete somerset? Georgia, if we mistake not, will feel herself under no obligations to Messrs. Calhoun and McDuffie for their interference with her political concerns—if she should ever need guardians to take care of her rights, she will select men, in whose honesty she can confide. We do not believe that there are any grounds for McDuffie's assertions, that it is high time for the Southern people to prepare for a an united struggle for "constitutional liberty"—in other words to prepare to defend our slave property.—Show us that the Northern people intend to meddle with this matter, and we too will be ready to enter into 'precautionary measures' for the protection of our rights; but we do not believe that any such a design exists, and we honestly think that the discussions here at *home,* do us more injury than all the ravings of fanatics abroad. It behoves our people to watch *agitators* on BOTH sides of the Potomac, and they should indignantly "frown down the least dawning of every attempt" to dissolve the bonds which unite together the American people.

☞ In addition to the foregoing from the Patriot, we beg leave to add, what escaped the notice of the editor—that the hideous monster DISUNION, which has been concealed under the guise of *patriotism,* becoming emboldened more and more every day, has now thrown off the flimsy garb and raised its ill-shapen head to the view of those who will perceive. The conclusion of the extract, coming as it does from one who believes disunion instead of nullification is the sovereign remedy, it affords ample proof of the fact. The ambiguous expression, "*The speedy UNION of the planting states,*" ambiguous only from the manner in which it is used, in the mouth of McDuffie means a Southern Confederacy, which necessarily must be preceded by *Disunion.* If our opinion is incorrect we are deceived—God grant it may be so; but the proof is too strong. We heartily reiterate the excellent caution, ☞ "*It behoves our people to watch* AGITATORS *on both sides of the Potomac!*" ☜

From the New York American.

A curious quarrel is recorded in the late London paper, between Mr. O'Connell and the reporters of the London Times, which resulted as it ought in the entire discomfiture of the brawling patriot. The report of a speech made at a tavern by Mr. O'Connell, on occasion of a dinner in honor of Major Cartwright, by one of the reporters of the Times, was, on a subsequent day, pronounced by Mr. O'Connell in the house of Commons to be "designedly false." Thereupon the reporter published a card, averring the general truth and fidelity of the report; and his colaborers, eleven in number, united with him in a public declaration that they would report no speech of Mr. O'C's in the House of Commons, until he retracted and apologized for his unworthy assertion. This was hitting the declaimer for popularity in the right place, and he felt it to be so; for forthwith he moved the House that *that the reporter and publisher of the Times* be summoned to the bar for breach of privilege. He was sharp[illegible] the [illegible]enders; and es[illegible] case [illegible], where the proprietor named was a lady; but as by the absurd and almost obsolete fiction of the British Parliament, it is a breach of privilege to refer to its proceedings in a newspaper, and the letter published by the reporters having reference to Mr. O'Connell as a member of the House of Commons, the motion for summoning the publisher to the bar was reluctantly assented to, and made the order of the day. When that time arrived, and the order was read in course, a motion by Mr. Methuen, a member from North Wiltshire, that the order be rescinded, led to a debate, in which the manly scorn and intelligence and spirit of the House spoke so plainly against the intolerance of the man, who, with liberty ever on his lips, was so anxious from a mere personal pique, to abridge that most important of all liberties, the liberty of the Press, that though he, with his squad of devoted Irish retainers, & some English reformers—liberty boys too—strove hard to maintain it, the order was rescinded by a vote of 153 to 48. Foiled in his attempt, the temper of Mr. O'Connell so far prevailed over self respect, as to induce him to move the exclusion of all strangers from the galleries, which included the reporters; and as according to the standing order, any one member may at any time thus shut out the public, the galleries were cleared, & the House proceeded during the rest of the sitting with closed doors. Mr. O'Connell gave notice that he would continue to resort to this course, until justice was done him—that is, until those he accused of 'deliberate falsehood' in reporting his speeches, should again consent to report them. The reporters of the Times, on the day after the decision of the House, published another letter, in which they thank that body for the signal and triumphant vindication afforded by their vote, and the testimony borne by the leading members of all sides, of the impartiality and ability of their reports; and therefore that "out of respect to the House of Commons, and to prevent inconvenience to the public, they will for the future deal with Mr. O'Connell as with other members of the House, no better and no worse—though they cannot help feeling the bitterest scorn and contempt for the malignant and malicious falsehood by which they were provoked, but which, on reflection, they almost think they degraded themselves by noticing."

ON OUR STATE CONSTITUTION.
NO. VI.

"All political power in vested in and derived from the people only."—*Bill of Rights.*

To the Editors:

I have already shown that our Constitution was framed at a period when any attempt to defeat it would have been disasterous to Liberty, and by a body of men (however pure their intention were) who had no power from the People to *establish* it—that these men were probably influenced by a necessity to accommodate some of its features to the customs of the country and the divisions of our people. I have proved that they did not impose any limits on the rights of the People to reform it, when the circumstances of the country should render it safe as well as desirable—that such a limitation was purposely omited, with a view to quiet all jealousy and avoid a strife that might be ruinous to the cause of independence. I have demonstrated as far as figures will prove any thing, that a majority of the People, and they who support the Government of North Carolina, do not administer its affairs.—I have stated for the considerat on of your readers, [illegible]e of the public evils which have sprung from this unequal county representation. These are an expense which exceeds the revenue, and has already led us into wasteful extravigance, and which must soon end in bankrupcy, or the imposition of higher taxer on a majority to pay the minority for their misrule; unwholesome and expensive legislation; sectiona party spirit and geographical divisions among our legislators; and a growing diffusion of this dangerous influence among the people at large. I nave pointed out how one man, in one part of North Caralina, has more weight in its councils than 7 in another, or 6 in another or 5 in another, &c. That the people of 21 counties pay those of 43 to rule over them; and that they of 20 counties, do not contribute towards the revenue a sum equal to the *wages* received by their delegates, and a fair proportion of the cost of preparing the edicts which they promulgate for the government of the people. That one-third govern and tax two-thirds of the people of the State.—That the people are taxed by those whom they cannot call to account for their conduct. That one portion pay the taxes which another expend. And now let me ask you, WHY are these things permitted to be so? *I* call for an answer. These are not evils which rest upon the bare assertion of any one man or set of men. They are not the hasty suggestions of party enthusiasm. They are sober truths, susceptible of the clearest proofs, and made plain to the humblest capacity. Let me therefore repeat the enquiry, WHY are they allowed to continue? If the opposers of reform act manfully, and speak out the real truth, they must tell you, that they can be maintained for no other purpose than to preserve the Power of a MINORITY and to perpetrate a denial of RIGHTS to a MAJORITY of the PEOPLE. Heretofore there has been some faint denial that these evils existed, but they have gone on to increase in their magnitude nntil *now* no man who has any regard for his character will deny their existence. Yet the Representatives of the People have obstinately refused a remedy They wh[illegible] majority, have proposed that, un[illegible] lawful au[illegible]ity, the People [illegible] *against a Con-* [illegible] t such [illegible] deleg[illegible] [illegible]ned if a majority [illegible] the People voted for it, but this has been rejected. They have at other times submitted the plan of calling a Convention, to be *limited* to the consideration of such parts of the Constitution *only* as are a source of just complaint, but this too has been refused. They have then submitted *specific amendments* (embracing a compromise of right to the prejudices and ill grounded fears of a minority) and demanded that a Convention might be called for the *single* purpose of considering those amendments, and authorised to do *no more* than to adopt or reject them, but in this too they have been defeated. They have prepared *specific amendments* (embracing a like compromise, and invited their opponents to put all proper and safe checks upon the dreaded power of a majority) and proposed to put these to the *direct vote* of the People to accept or reject them *en masse*, they have been assailed by a violent opposition which has suspended this demand. They have again called on their opponents (whose candor obliged them to admit their grievances) to devise any other mode of redress—but here also they have be n destined to meet with disappointment. I cannot enter into a full consideration of the pretexts upon which these repeated demands have been refused, and at times most contemptuously scouted by a refusal even to debate them. It ought to be sufficient that there are no good reasons why they shall be any longer denied, but there are many unanswerable reasons for yielding justice—while those who have been heretofore refused it, are willing to take even less than *strict right* entitles them to exact.—He must be a very careless observer of his own Government and of the operation of things in this State, who has not perceived that before many years have passed over our head those *inequalities* in our *Constitution* must and WILL BE REMOVED. A change in our unequtl system of representation is demanded by every principle of justice and a free Government. It is impossible to meet it, but by a denial of the right of the People to GOVERN THEMSELVES. A fair and equal representation, where it is withheld for a long time, invites, nay forces a struggle for rights which is sanctioned by public opinion a l over the world.—The House of Lords in Great Baitain resisted its approaches on them, until the very existence of the Government was threatened, when the KING was forced to dissolve the Parliament; and leave this question to the People, declaring, "that whatever should be the will of the People HE was bound to obey.' The General Assembly of North Carolina ought not to be *less* obedient to the will of the People; and persevering resistence to that will cannot be less hazardous in free America, than in the dominions of a Monarchy Let it be remembered, that when; spuak of "dangerous to the State," I am not silly enough to be thinking of *bloodshed* and *civil war* We may have commotions without spilling of blood; we may have dangerous experiments upon our liberty and upon the permanency of our free institutions in this country, without the breaking of necks, or strangling, or hanging our citizens. The monitions of prejudice and the temptations of power may prompt us to withhold justice and deny rights, until the affection of our people shall be weaned from the State—until they will be induced to assert their claims by a *Convention not authorized by a previous law*, but deriving, its existence and its powers directly from *a majority of the people.* Are you ready to prove that such a course would not be effectual? Are you prepared to demonstrate that such a step would be obnoxious to the principles of our Government? Are the minority of North Carclina blind to the consequences of that course into which they are *forcing* the *majority*? I am far, very far, from desiring to see this experiment tried. The Governments of this country have had trials enough in one generation. I wish to see no such tests applied to their permanancy and stability. It has dangers which I need not depict to you, and which I heartily deprecate. But remember that a people who have been long denied their rights, who have unsuccessfully made all the proposals that are consistent with the practice and theory of free Governments in this country, are the most prudent calculators of consequences when they are contending for that which they have inherited in common with their brethren, but which they are yet denied—the enjoyment of—EQUAL RIGHTS.

The friends of Reform have now taken what we know to be the last step before they reach that perilous height which I have hinted at. If they fall here, they are left no other alternative but to SUBMIT, or resort to the exercise of the high but dangerous privilege of ORIGINATING a Convention among themselves by the vote of the majority. What then, is the part of wisdom and patriotism? They have applied to the Legislature in vain for more than 20 years; as their evils have increased, they have repeated their demands. Now, they have turned with confidence to the PEOPLE, and invoked their attention to these things. They have appealed from the SERVANTS of the Republic to the SOVREIGNS of the State, and no man can feel indifferent to the answer that this appeal shall find, for none can be uninterested in its consequences. The result ought not to prove that a large portion of North Corolina are prepared to repudiate the maxim of American freedom, that "in a State, the majority must govern." Our history ought never to record that they, whose fathers were first to defy the power of tyrants, are willing to renounce their confidence in the capacity and virtue of the people, and their allegiance to the rights of self government; or, that they despise the ancient boast of our free institutions, that "every inequality may be removed and all their evils may be cured by the peaceable action of the public will." Nor is this all. If the appeal is rejected, and the representatives elected by a *majority* of the people are to be cheered with the plaudit "well done good and *faithful servants*." to persevere in a denial of RIGHTS to a majority—poor old North Carolina may be destined to present the spectacle of a people roused to put in practice the *most dangerous experiment our country has ever endured*; but one, which I think, it will puzzle the most ingenious politician among us to prove, is not sanctioned by our BILL of RIGHTS and the principles of our Government—I would rather hope, but I dare not trust myself to believe, that this majority will sooner submit. Let us do justice, and avert the possibility of such an evil.

A majority of the people who are accustomed to study the principles of their government, and have been so long contending against injustice, may not be patient after having exhausted all other means of getting an equal share in the [illegible] and they will not halt [illegible] they have once re[illegible] I heard it [illegible] *mit.* More [illegible] once or twice I [illegible] this majority, urged upon th[illegible] of *right* and the "not to despai[illegible] Convention and the *power* to ORIG[illegible] greatly deceived, if it [illegible] dress themselves. [illegible] these things [illegible] was not designed to p[illegible] upon the attention of the people in 1823, when a Convention was held in Raleigh by the representatives of those who have been so long excluded from a fair share in the gevernment of the State. I may indeed be mistaken, for I cannot speak *ex cathedra*, but I have reasons to think it was so, and that the design was not carried into execution, because the public attention soon after it became so much engrossed by the Presidential Election. The inequalities of our representation are now much greater than they were at that day—the temper of reform is now much milder—the concessions which are now offered are more liberal; consequently, a refusal to accede to them will be much more offensive. Hence too, the majority are less likely to submit to any refusal to do them justice and the minority will be less excusable for such a course. For one, I say then, let these things be settled—and in my judgment, (however honest his purpose may be) that man is blind to the interest of North Carolina, as well as indifferent to the demands of the most ordinary equity, who will any longer withhold his assent to a just compromise of this agitating question.

I know that there are some among your readers who will pervert my argument into a seeming threat and crow a note of defiance—"What forsooth, does this scribbler expect to alarm me into his terms?" No my good sir, say I to any such—I seek not any thing of the sort But those who love the *State* more than their *party*—those who are not too proud to be wise, and would take a sober view of the probable effects of withholding an *admitted right*—who are Statesmen and not political coxcombs, may find, I think, in these things subjects for reflection and arguments to convince them. Rest assured they are not meat for *you* my high mettled friend.

If an agent were called on to account and surrender his power of Attorney, and he refused it upon the vain pretext that his principal had accompanied his demand with an intimation that obstinate refusal would compel him to demand the surrdnder by *suit*, would it be a good answer from a faithful agent?—"I will give nothing though it be just, because you have dared to let me know I might ultimately be forced to do it?"

If a man has come into possession of another's property by accident, in a time of common danger, can he honestly withhold it from the true owner, upon the pretence that he is justified, because the owner will not go on his knees and humbly beseech him to restore it? Shall he pray for it 'seventy times seven,' and will not seven times answer the pride of his neighbor? Alas! how long must it be true, that men will perpetrate injustice in their political relations, which they would scorn to practise in the private relations of life! If a partnership is formed in trade, and after its continuance for 50 years, two thirds of the partners do not furnish funds sufficient to *cover their own expenses* and the other third are yearly sinking their capital in defraying these expenses—would it be considered just in that two-thirds, to refuse the entreaties of their copartners to consent to diminish the expenses and reform their articles accordingly. The answer is too plain, and who is so blind as not to observe a parallel to this, in the Government of North-Carolina? But it may be said, that some of partners, whose substance is let out by this ruinous copartnership, do not complain, and yet does that, in any way, justify the infliction of this injury upon those who do complain of it? In the school of party, stimulated by jealousy and a love of power, logic-like, this may pass for substantial; but what is it it in the school of reason and justice? Let candor and conscience and answer the enquiry.

SENEX.

IMPORTANT LETTER.—The following letter (says the New York Commercial Advertiser) from Mexico, is not only of a late date, but from a high and authentic source. The writer has opportunities of acquiring information, and forming opinions, possessod by but few. His suspicions respecting the ulterior designs of SANTA ANNA correspond with the views which we have entertained of the character of that chieftain for years. They may be unfounded. But—

From our Correspondent.

MEXICO, 17th July, 1833.

We are once more in civil war and how long it may endure none can predict. The leaders in the new plan (so called) are amongst the most distinguished and popular officers in the whole Mexican army, and have already attracted to their standard most of the regular troops. Several affairs have already occurred between the army of the government and revolters, but terminating always in the defeat of the troops of the government. The President, Gen. St. Anna, has taken the command of the army in person, and much is expected from him: His star may once more gain the ascendant, and like Bonaparte, he relies on his star—but in nothing else is he like that hero of an hundred battles. *My* own opinion is decidedly that Santa Anna must be beaten, and he will either fall in with the views of the pronunciados or be put down. Strong suspicions are entertained, and rumors are already abroad, that the Revolters and the President understand each other, that he secretly favors the plan, and connives at their movements. The basis of the new plan is the creation of a Dictator with the powers of the Autocrat of the Russias, and perhaps the title of the Execntive may, in a short time, be changed to King or Emperor, but we know the style of title matters little, so the Executive has the power. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

Those who pretend to know the President best, say he has always hankered after Royalty, and we shall very probably see that problem solved in six or eight weeks.

Silver Mines of Mexico.—From an article in the last number of illiman's Journal we learn that there are about 500 towns or principal places in *Mexico* celebrated for the exploration of silver that surround them. These 500 places comprehend together about 3000 mines. The whole number of veins and masses in the exploration is between 4000 and 5000. The ore is generalby in veins,—rarely in beds or masses. The vein of Guanaxuato is the most extensive.—It is from 120 to 150 feet thick, and is explored in different places for a distance of nine miles, The [illegible] silver in the [illegible] averages from [illegible] the quintal [illegible] from 1-4 [illegible] of ore. The annual produce of silver in Mexico during the last year of the 17th century was 1,184, 414 lbs.

ROBERT HALL'S FIRST SERMON.

"He was appointed, agreeably to the arrangement already mentioned, to deliver an address in the vestry of Broadmead Chapel on first Timothy, fourth chaptre and tenth verse. 'Therefore, we both labour and suffer reproach, because we trust in the living God, who is the Saviour of all men, especially of those that believe." After proceeding for a short time much to the gratification of his authority, he suddenly passed, covered his face with his hands, exclaimed 'Oh! I have lost all my ideas;' and sat down, his hands still hiding his face. The failure, however, painful it was to his tutors, and humiliating to himself, was such as rather augmented than diminished their persuasion of what he could accomplish, if once he acquired self-possession He was, therefore, appointed to speak again, on the same subject, at the same place, the ensuing week. This second attempt was accompanied by a second failure still more painful to witness, and still more grevious to bear. He hastened from the vestry, and on retiring to his room exclaimed, if this does not humble me, the devil *must* have me!' Such were the early efforts of him whose humility afterwards become as conspicuous as his talents, and who, for nearly half a century, excited aniversal attention and admiration by the splendor of his pulpit eloquence.'—[Dr. Gregory's Life of Robert Hall.

GEORGIA vs. DOWN EAST.

Bar room of a Tavern.

Nutmeg.—(Addressing Cracker a Georgian) I say, Mister, you haint seed nothing of no umbrella, no wheres about here, haint you?

Cracker. Now, I tell you what, stranger, if you'l! jist untwist that and say it over agin, I'll gin you an answer.

Nut. Now—do tell; I guess your are about as snappish as Deacon Holmes new invented sheep shears; they not only tack the wool clean off, but shaved the ears and tail with it!

Crack. You're a screamer!—Come, figure in with me in a mint julep, if you know what that is. *M*int's all the go South—and if you want to git the first chop, go to the grave of any southern nullifier, who mought have recently died, and there you'll find the mint as they say, spooting up spontaneously.

Nut. No?—you don't say so? Well now that's a good one. Howsomdever, mister, I guess you never drinked no *Black strap*, did you? Spose you have not. Why bless your tarnal soul, its the sweetest drink that ever streak'd it down a common sized gullet. Lasses and rum, with a leetle dash o'water—Why, do you know when Deacon Snooks died he was burried in farmer Greg's old lot, just behind *M*ajor Stakes' grocery and liquor store; you know where it is?—Well, ever since he was laid there, which may be, I guess, about twelve years ago there's been a spring of blackstrap running.

Crack. Well, stranger, you can take the rag off the bush the cleanest I ever heard tell. I reckon you'll beat our old nigger Coot, who once run again a lawyer, and has never been able to tell the truth since. You can come huckleberry over my priscimmon to day.

Nut. Well, I guess I am not quite as slow as a punkin vine or as dull as a rainy day. But you appear to be a green one in these parts—how do you like the middlings of *M*aryland?

Crack. Why I [illegible] say,—I recon your niggars are about a notch too independish—why, its a fact the vile catamounts are so plaguy slow on their trotters when a feller speaks to 'em, tnat they might run a race with a goard and be distanced arter all. I recon ou had ought to see our Georgy niggers—they are a leetle wurse than the sharp end of nothing whittled down, if they can't dodge a panther at 3 months old. I once see'd a nigger strick it up the Savannah River agin stream and wind middle deep in the water at the rate of ten miles an hour; if I did'nt may I be screwed down to a hoecake in a cider press.

Nut. Well now—do tell; you must have a rail holsome climate in Georgy.

Crack. I tell you what, stranger, our climate's got no nature at all. In the uplands it mought be the same as this there one day, and another jist about hot enough to roast a common sized salamander Some folks there can't count their children, and don't die until they are so particularly old that they can't step into their coffin. But I reckon you've never been in the low countries? The fog there is so thick that you have to cut your way through it with a pick axe. A steamboat was once smashed to pieces by running agin a Georgy fog.

Nut. I swow! mister, I should like to know what school you got your chil[illegible] the lying in ho[illegible]tal—and fed on razors. I guess if you were put into a cider mill you'd come out a regular built Cholera morburs.

Crack. Right, stranger—and you'd have to pass through all the cotton gins in Georgy afore you'd come out an honest man. Howsomdever, you're a screamer, so gin us a shake o' your corn stealer—and let us paddle canoes together.

The Revenue Collection Bill.—The following sensible remarks, on a subject much misrepresented and much misunderstood, are taken from a communication signed "*Truth*," in a late number of the Sumter *Whig*:

"Gen. Blair is condemed for his late vote on the bill to provide the more effectually for the collection of the revenue. This is the bill which the nullifiers have denominated "the Bloody Bill." Every man of talents in this nation who is not a nullifier and who has examined this subject, knows that the provisions of that bill had for its object to defeat nullification without the necessity of bloodshed. Without that bill, if nullification had proceeded, it must have led to a bloody conflict and all the horrors of civil war.

"By the Constitution of the United States, the laws of Congress are the supreme law of the land, and State law to the contrary notwithstanding. To this Constitution South Carolina is a party,

"Gen. Jackson on entering into office, was sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and to see the laws executed.

"South Carolina nullified two of the revenue laws of Congress. Gen. Jackson by his oath of office, was bound to see those laws enforced, and the revenue collected. Without the enforcement of the law, the Government was at an end.

A law was on Statute Book, and of full force, which had been passed under the administration of Gen. Washington and approved by him; authorising the President to employ the malitia of any state or all the states, to enforce the laws of the United States, whenever they "shall be opposed or the execution thereof obstructed in any state, by any combination too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of Judicial proceeding, or by the powers vested in the Marshal." During the administration of Mr. Jefferson, the State of Pennsylvania was endeavoring to obstruct the execution of the mandate of the United States Court by means of a state law authorising the use of force [illegible] that purpose.

Mr. Jefferson asked Congress [illegible] ther power to enforce the ma[illegible] the United States Court, and to [illegible] the laws of the Union. Congres[illegible] ed a law authorising the Presid[illegible] employ "such part of the land [illegible] val forces of the United States [illegible] be judged necessary." This [illegible] was given in addition to the an[illegible] existing of calling out the militia. [illegible] law remained unrepealed on the St[illegible] Book.

The laws then in full force authori[illegible] Gen. Jackson to wield the whole pow[illegible] of the nation in the enforcem[illegible] of [illegible] revenue law. The militia, a[illegible] navy were at his command.

According to the state of things th[illegible] existing, had nullification bee[illegible] enforc[illegible] what would have been the [illegible] the result?

Goods would have been [illegible] usual, [illegible] been taken possession of by [illegible] tor and held till the duties we[illegible] provided for. According to [illegible] fication arrangement the good[illegible] be taken out of the hands of th[illegible] tor by a State process. The [illegible] would have been the officer of th[illegible] and would have called on the [illegible] to aid him. The marshal would [illegible] have made his appeal to the cit[illegible] The President was bound to protec[illegible] United States officers in possessio[illegible] the goods and would have been com[illegible] ted to call the troops to the protect[illegible] of the custom house! The Govern[illegible] would have called out the militia to e[illegible] force the State law and take the good[illegible] A conflict of blood would have been th[illegible] inevitable consequence out of which civil war would, in all probability have been kindled, which would hav[illegible] made one State the scene of bloodshed desolation and ruin.

To avoid these evils, Gen. Jack[illegible] recommended to Congress to give [illegible] sanction to the law then in force b[illegible] enacting its provisions as no o[illegible] had occured for upwards of twen[illegible] years in call for their execution; and further recommended that he should be empowered to remove the custom house to some sale place, or on board a ship. The power was conferred on him. He did then remove the custom house to one of the forts, and by this means was enabled to defeat nullification without [illegible] tacked.

By this law then no new power to use force was conferred on General Jackson. Under Mr. Jefferson's law, blood must from necessity, have been shed. Under the provision asked for by Gen. Jackson, every human means was resorted to, which could avoid so great a calamity.

Yet, according to the doctrine of the nullifiers, Mr. Jefferson is a saint and the disciple of liberty and Gen. Jackson is a blood thirsty tyrant.

I have written this review of the subject with the laws before me.

The whole South Carolina delegation in Congress, voted for Mr. Jefferson's Bill, and saw nothing in it dangerous to liberty; But Gen. Jackson's Bill which has no new power in except the humane provision which may enable him to enforce the revenue without using force, is pronounced dangerous to liberty. Gen. Blair voted for this bill for the same reason for which Gen. Jackson asked its passage; because it defeated nullification in manner least likely to be attended with blood shed and civil war.

The nullifiers have the knack of calling things by wrong names and have been but too successful by this means in duping a great number of the well meaning people of this State.

AUGUST, 6th September.

"*Cotton* is selling to day from the waggons, prime new, at 16 1-2 17 cents. Our merchants, we think are not sanguine that it will support this price, and most of the purchasers are shifting it off of their hands as fast as purchased—but few shipping. About 200 bales of new have been received yesterday and to-day."—

Courier.

We are glad to perceive by the above paragraph that the Georgians are not likely to be misled by the temporary, and rather unaccountable, rise, which has taken place in the price of cotton. The experience which our cotton merchants and planters gained in 1825 should now preserve them from the follies of over speculation; for then, as now, the enormous advance in the value of the article was rather the effect of a capricious competition among dealers than of a healthy and natural demand. Those most conversant with such matters are utterly at a loss to accout for the present rise in any other way.

case, the introduction of toni the market will unlower the price; and our who purchase largely now, erence to the change that take place, my repent their tice. A late English paper, of the state of the cotton marthat country, says that "it has what it was in 1825, a scene of lation and gambling." From the source we learn that several of factories were working "short " in consequence of the increasing e of the raw material, no corresding advance having taken place in manufactured goods. This is the arest evidence that the present state the market is destined to be of short ration. From the limited quantity hand in England and France, as ll as in our principal shipping ports on s side of the Atlantic, the probabil is that cotton will command a *fair* ice throughout the year, and any thing yond this is ultimately injurious to th the planter and the merchant.

Newb. Spec.

The Journal.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

SALISBURY:

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1833.

☞ The Raleigh papers state that a large number of stone cutters lately arrived in that city from the north, intended to labor at the State House. We uld like to see some of our Nullifyers McDuffie's *forty bale theory* to this *tation* from the north, and show how m *Tariff* has to be paid on each man to th northern manufactures of Stone masons out of the pockets of the "dear people" of the South.

So it seems that North Carolina is not able to raise even ough stone cutters to build her State House! No wonder she is in so poor a condition—her citizens know how to plough poor land, without improving it, to raise their bread; but when profitable jobs offer, industry is at so low an ebb, that the citizens of other states must be sent for to reap the benefits. So we go, and so we will go to poverty, if we do not diversify our employment and furnish our own workmen for for such, as well as other branches of profitable industry.

We regret to see any paper in the South, more especially a Union paper, introducing another distracting contention among as to add to the excessive agitation already felt. The Columbia Hive, an able and devoted advocate of our Government, has devoted a column or two of the last paper to the subject of *Masonry*. If the editor was not aware of the evils that sprung up with a *proscriptive intolerant* party at the north called the anti-masonic party, no blame could attach to him for this false step; but he is grey with years, and well acquainted with the rise and progress of that party, & knows what it now is: and as a matter course he must know what it will come to here. He also knows that it will come to a worse state of things at the South, where the people are naturally of a warmer temperment. Masons cannot bear *proscription* letter than other folks; and it is not to be expected that will passively submit to the abuse which will be showered upon them by fanatics, and political demagogues who must needs have hobby, no matter what it may be, to de upon. The institution has the ght of too many great and good names all ages since its existence, for body to expect a different result from scription, than bitterness and hatred. a time when it is necessary for the ds of civil liberty, to stand united and to maintain their rights against the s of *disorganisers*, the introduction question to split them up, is in false step. The editor acknowl ignorance of he institution, and se does not say any thing offensive; s to blame for affording those who osed to throw another firebrand among us, and opportunity of doing so. We have had an opportunity of learning a little *more* of the institution than he possibly can know; for we have the satisfaction of belonging to the fraternity, and therefore *know* what it is. We know that it is not a monster incompatible with *Religion, Justice* and *Government*—we know that it is not that object the of slander and vindictiveness which enemies declare it to be. It is founded upon the best principles of morality, so far as we have gone into it, and that is the reason why the storm of persecution has not been able to overwhelm it. Therefore let it alone—masons will abandon it when they no longer esteem it—they will do it themselves if it is done—but they will not be *driven* into measures any sooner than any other body of men who enjoy a right guarantied to them by the blood and toil of their forefathers.

We hope to see the subject lie undisturbed for the future.

A northern editor congratulates the public on the gradual disappearance of large bonnets and balloon sleeves, and asserts, that a reduction in pew rent and stage fare may be expected in consequence. His joy arises from the prospective saving of a few dollars and cents, but I congratulate the public on this reform from a different motive.—The ladies will once more be permitted to put their hands to the uses for which nature bestowed them, and the rectangular elbow will again return to its natural curve. I have never looked with comoplaency on a fashionable lady since these horrible parachutes were introduced. What is there lady like in a pair of elevated fore arms, with fists protruded forward like battering rams? or in fixing the os humeri immovably to the sides like those of a pinioned felon or the wings of a turkey prepared for the spit? I know not whether this abominable fashion imposes such restraints on the positions of city belles, but one thing I do know, that the "stocks and pillory attitudes," of their provincial imitators are sufficient to give a nervous man the lockjaw. I would respectfully suggest that a portion of the silk and muslin saved by this reduction of sleeves be applied latitudinally to the dress, so that it may reach within at least a foot of the carpet. The grateful and elastic step is the best indication of a neat ankle, and obesity and deformity were better unseen.

BACHELOR.

Something to touch the heart.—Coleridge somewhere relates a story to this effect: "Alexander during his march into *Africa*, came to a people dwelling in peaceful huts, who knew neither war nor conquest. Gold being offered to him, he refused it saying, that his sole object was to learn the manners and customs of the inhabitants. Stay with us says the chief, as long as it pleaseth thee.

During this interview with the African Chief, two of his subjects brought a case before him for judgment. The dispute was this. The one had bought of the other a piece of ground, which after the purchase, was found to contain a treasure, for which he felt himself bound to pay. The other refused to receive any thing, stating that when he sold the ground, he sold it with all the advantages apparent or concealed which it might be found to afford. Said the chief looking at the one "you have a son," and to the other "you have a daughter, let them be married and the treasury be given to them as a dowry." Alexander was astonished. And what said the chief, would have been the decision in your country. We should have dismissed the parties said Alexander, and seized the treasure for the King's use. And does the sun shine on your country? said the chief; does the rain fall there? are there any cattle there which feed upon herbs and green grass? certainly said Alexander. Ah, said the Chief, it is for the sake of these innocent cattle that the Great Being permits the sun to shine, the rain to fall and the grass to grow in your country.

Trial of Prudence Crandall.—On Friday and Saturday last, the trial of this individual for violating a law of the state of Connecticut, prohibiting any person from setting up a school to instruct colored persons from other states, took place at Brooklyn, Connecticut. The fact of such violation was not denied, and the defence rested upon the question as to the constitutionality of the law. On behalf of the State, Col. Judson and Mr. Welch contended that the term "citizen" had, in the constitution and laws of Connecticut, and in the constitution of the United States, and in the laws of Congress, a technical and significal meaning;—that Indians, Africans or other descendants, although free or free born, were not entitled to the immunities or privileges of citizens—that consequently, the state had a constitutional right to say that no colored persons from abroad should come thither for their grammer and geography. This was opposed by Messrs. Ellsworth and Strongton on the part of the defendant, who contended that color was no legal test of citizenship, and sustained their position with zeal and ability. Judge Eaton charged the jury that in respect to the facts of the case they were the sole judge—it was not for the court to advise even in relation to them. If they found that the defendant had committed the acts charged in the information, it would be their duty to find her guilty, unless the law was bad for its unconstitutionality. If they found that she had not committed the acts charged, they were bound to acquit. In respect to the law, it was the duty of the court to give an opinion as to its character. In the opinion of the court the law was constitutional. The jury, however, were at liberty, by the constitution of the state, in a case of criminal prosecution, to decide both the *law and the fact*.

The jury retired, and after returning several times without being able to agree on a verdict, finally came into court, and stated there was no probability of their agreeing. The court then took back the papers and discharged them.

Original and true.—A servant woman, near our office, was employed to do the cooking for a family. When the hour of dinner arrived, the land lady inquired whether dinner was ready? No, ma'am, was the reply; I have not yet finished stringing the beans. The cook was industriously at work *sewing* the beans on strings. Lord, what shall I do, the company are waiting. Indeed, ma'am, I don't know; you told me to string the beans, which I am doing with all might.

N. Y. Gaz.

"Stringing the beans."—The account of, has appeared, but "Boiling the Tea Kettle is yet to come. In a family at the west end of the city, lives an honest Irish woman, for the purpose of attending culinary work. She was directed on the first afternoon of her residence, to boil the tea kettle (a very common phrase) as early as possible. After waiting a long time, and no signs of tea, Mrs.——went in to ascertain why the delay—when, lo! the tea kettle was boiling, it having been put into a large pot, and was boiling—if hot water, with a great fire could produce the effect. What are you about Patty? Why, I am doing what you told me to do—*boiling the tea kettle.*

Bos. Cen.

John Randolph of Roanoke, who was opposed, as is well known, to the Embargo and Non-Intercourse laws, not only because he deemed them impolitic, but also because he believed them to be *unconstitutional*, remarked:

"While I deprecate the existence of the Embargo, I trust there exist, and that there will always exist, a disposition to enforce the laws of the General Government. I will be one among the first, sir, to resist a contrary doctrine. If the laws cannot be enforced, to what purpose are we a confederated people? and why have we organized a national government? I will not believe that the citizens of any portion of this country will rise in resistance to the laws until the fact has actually occurred, and in this point of view I regret the introduction of the report and resolutions, as they lead to suggestions of a different nature. When the case does occur, I would apply the proper remedy. I would have recourse, Sir, to the knife and the cautery."

Bad things.—An unfaithful servant, a smoky house, a stumbling horse, a scolding wife, an aching tooth, an empty purse, an incessant talker, a long story, musquitoes, flies, flees, spiders, and a *dandy!*

Married,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John Morgan, Pastor of St. Luke's Parish, Maj. *James E. Kerr*, to Miss *Catharine Huie*, daughter of James Huie, Esq.

Died,

In this town on the 14th inst. Mary, infant daughter of Mr. E. P. Mitchell.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at his residence in Iredell County, on the 14th day of June, 1833, JAMES L. HILL Esq. in the 66th year of his age. Although Mr Hill was by inclination and habit chiefly engaged in the bosom of his family, where his virtues were mostly exhibited, yet he did not refuse to serve his country when called upon. He assisted in collecting the Revenue of the United States, under the elder Adams—was several years a member of the General Assembly, and as assistant marshal took the census of Iredell county, in the 1820 and 1830. He embraced in early life, the religion of the Bible, for which, until his death, he was a decided advocate, and had been for many years a Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church. Mild, beloved, unassuming and corteous in his manners, of unblemished morals, honest and correct in his dealings, firm and consistent in his profession of Religion, he had many friends, who knew his works, and estimated his good qualities, who, whilst they submit without repining at the stroke of Divine Providence, cannot but feel their own privation. To his surviving friends and relatives, he has left the example of his faith, his patience and his benevolence; and for himself, we doubt not, he has received the reward of a life, spent in doing good to his fellow-men, and in fervent services to his heavenly master

[Communicated.

CHARLESTON, S. CAROLINA,

September 1, 1833.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into Co-partnership, under the firm of

Macnamara, Phelan & Co.

and will open a Mercantile Establishment in Cheraw, South-Carolina, on the first day of October next.

Our stock will comprise all the leading articles necessary for the Country; which we will sell at the lowest prices. And our purchases will extend to

All Descriptions of Produce

for which we will pay the highest prices.

Mr. John Magrath, for many years largely established as a FACTOR and COMMISSION MERCHANT, in Charleston, having started his Steam Boat, the Liberty, on the Pee Dee, between Charleston and Cheraw, to which boat we act as agents, which will give us advantages and facilities that few possess. It will enable us to pay the highest prices for produce, and also enable us to keep constantly on hand, a

FULL SUPPLY

of every article necessary for the country, and sell them at very reduced prices.

The necessary funds, for the purpose of advance, will be held ready to anticipate the wishes of such as may please to entrust their business to our care; and should the Planter or Merchant desire to try the Charleston market in preference to Cheraw, we will forward their produce the first opportunity that offers, to Mr. John Magrath, by whom we assure every exertion will be made to effect prompt and advantageous sales in Charleston.

MACNAMARA, PHELAN & CO.

N. B. We have extensive Ware-Houses in Cheraw, where Produce consigned to our care will be stored, or forwarded to Charleston agreeable to order. Goods for merchants and others will be received and forwarded as directed by the first opportunity that offers.

M. P. & CO.

3t460

IREDELL COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE twelfth Annual meeting of the Iredell County Bible Society will be held in the Presbyterian Church in Statesville, Wednesday, the 9th of October. It is expected that the Rev. Mr. Sparrow of Salisbury, will deliver the Anniversary Discourse, and it is believed, the exercises on the occasion, will be interesting to the members, and the friends of the Bible, where general and punctual attendance is earnestly and respectfully solicited. Exercises to commence at 11 o'clock.

3t459

D GOULD,

Pres. Iredell Co. B. S.

Statesville, Sept. 14, 1833,

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Yadkin & Catawba Journal,

Printed and published once a week.

THE JOURNAL will contain the latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; an abstract of the Proceedings of Congress and our State Legislature, when in session; valuable Public Documents, Speeches, Essays, &c. But it will not be exclusively confined to these. It embraces with its design, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, Education, Morals and whatever may tend to instruct or amuse the various classes and interests into which the community is divided: in short, it will be, as far as its limited means will admit, "a map of busy life."

In its political character, it will undergo no change. It will support the Rights of the STATES; but it will give a no less strenuous and unyielding support to the Rights of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT. Consequently it will oppose, at every hazard, the detestable heresy of Nullification and Secession; and go for the "Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union;" believing that only by adhering nd the Union of the States, can our Liberty a to Independence be preserved, and the rich inheritance bequeathed to us by our patriotic sires, transmitted unimpaired to posterity.

The JOURNAL will be afforded to subscribers at $2.50 per annum, or $2 paid in advance.

☞ The Journal will be sent to any person without charge who will obtain six responsible subscribers for one year.

SALISBURY

Male Academy.

THIS institution will open under the superintendence of myself and brother on Wednesday, the first day of May next. Having had considerable experience, as a teacher, and intending to prosecute the business of tuition with unabated zeal, I respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the country.

The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. All accounts must be closed at the end of each session.

The following are the terms of tuition per session:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic with the first rudiments of English Grammar,	$ 6
English Grammar and Geography,	$ 9
Languages and Sciences,	$12

Students can enter at any time, but cannot withdraw except at the end of a session, unless prevented from attendance by sickness.

P. J. SPARROW, *Principal*

426tf T. W. SPARROW.

STOLEN.

ON the night of the first of September, 1833, while the subscriber and family were at church, not far distant, his dwelling house, about three and a half miles north of Concord, Cabarrus County, N. C. was entered and therefrom stolen a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing about $150 in Bank notes on the Banks of North and South Carolina, and about $25 in silver, principally small change, together with about $3000 worth of notes on the following porsons, viz:—

One note on Alexander Patterson, due Aug. 15, 1833 $50, 00; Wilson Phifer, Nov. 22, 1833, 150,00; Daniel Coleman, August 25, 100,-00; John Phifer, December 19, 1832, 50.00; William C. Means, jr Sept 22, 1330, 120.00; John F. Phifer and William Phifer, Dec 27, 1832, 175, 00; David S. Storke, Jan. 22, 1832, 300,00; Edwin R. and Charles W. Harris, Aug 28, 1833, 800,00;

[The above list was omitted in our last accidentally.]

One note on Wm. H Archibald August 19 1833, $100, Johnson Biggers & Wm. Phifer, August 8 1833, 225 00, J. G. Spears & David Stork, August 1, 1833, 137,18; Jacob Coleman, sen., Nov. 20, 1833, 20.00; J. G. Spears, & D Storke, August 2, 1833, 416,22; Hiram Hudson July 22, 1833, 5,00; Martin Phifer, jr. due June 9, 1831, 21,55; Martin Phifer jr., January 2, 1832, 10,00; Josiah P White, May 1, 1832, 10,00; James C. Frazier, April 18, 1832, 6,00; do do. March 28, 1832, 25,00; Martin Shive, sen., January 29, 1833, 25,00; William Miller, Feb. 29, 1832, 10 00; Israel Frazier, April 12, 1830, 45,00; Joseph Patterson, July 2, 1833, 10,00; Abraham C. McRee, dates not recollected, 10,00; Daniel Suther, do. 4,28 James C. Frazier, do. 2,00 with receipts and other papers which I do not recollect.

JOHN ROGERS.

PROPOSALS

For publishing at Chapel Hill, the village of the University of North Carolina,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER TO BE CALLED THE

HARBINGER,

TO BE PUBLISHED BY

ISAAC C. PATRIDGE,

Under the special supervision of the Professors of the University.

PROSPECTUS.

THE plan has been already communicated to a number of gentlemen in different parts of the State, & the publisher has been encouraged to the prosecution of it by letters, not of approbation only, but of urgency. Some of the principal objects will be, to diffuse literary information with correct taste; to press the importance of popular and academic education, and explain their best methods; discreetly, but with an independent freedom of stricture, to discuss subjects o which it is important to en- [illegible] notice; to exhibit to publish event among ourselves [illegible] science in [illegible] ular forms that will solicit, curiosity, and be generally intelligible; to promote the cause of Internal Improvement; and to give a competent portion of the politcal and religious intelligence of the time, with a studious exclusion of all that is of a party character.

If we have not misapprehended publick sentiment, an opinion has long existed, at least in many parts of our State, that a publication of this nature was properly to be expected from the site of its university, the express purpose of which is to cultivate and diffuse valuable and practical knowledge, as it is already treasured up, and is constantly increasing with the progress of time.

It is a common complaint with the publishers of periodical works that punctuality in remittance is less apt to be consulted in this than in most other species of business. The one now proposed, will be wholly without profit to any one, except the necessary remuneration to the publisher, and to those he shall employ for the mechanical execution of the work. A periodical paper in all its movements must by the very terms run against time, and every experienced and reflecting man knows the truth expressed by Doctor Johnson, that he who enters the lists with time for his antagonist, must toil with diligence not to find himself beaten. Every one who favors the Harbinger with his patronage, we hope will do it with presence of mind to the importance of fidelity in his remittance. On this the establishment must depend for it support.

The publisher would not enlarge on the qualities of the proposed periodical, even to excite in the bosoms of his fellow-citizens a disposition to give it countenance and support, lest while consulting that object, he might seem to expose himself to the charge of making vain promises, or raise expectations too high to be fulfilled. But that a paper of such a character as has perhaps been already imagined in the mind of his readers, is desirable in our State, he cannot but think few will deny.

It is now to be determinated after this explanation, whether the proposed publication shall be patronized by a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant its commencement. It is requested of those gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent, and of others who may be disposed to promote the object, that they will consent to act for us in obtaining subscribers, either themselves personally, or by some friend who may be willing to undertake the task.

CONDITIONS.

THE HARBINGER will be published weekly, on a super-royal sheet, in the quarto form, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable yearly in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS, if payment is delayed six months after the commencement of each subscription year. The publication will be commenced as soon as 600 subscrsbers shall be obtained.

Persons holding subscrition papers will please forward the names of subscribers by the first of April next.

All letters to be addressed (post paid) to the publisher at Chapel Hill, North-Caolina.

☞ Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will please give this prospectus an insertion and consent to act as our agent in procuring subscribers,

Chapel Hill, January 26th, 1833.

Literature and the Fine Arts.

Prospectus of a new volume—the first number to be issued on the 6tn inst. Published weekly.

THE
NEW-YORK MIRROR;

A Repository of Polite Literature and the Fine Arts.

Devoted to Original Tales and Essays—Notices of New Publications—Criticisms on merritorious American productions not generally known—Comments on passing events—Choice brief and pointed passages from the best new works—Intelligence on scientific subjects, and respecting Societies; scientifick, literary, philosophical, &c.—Sketches of the Pulpit, Bar, and Public Assemblies, and of Popular Lecturers and Lectures—The Fine Arts; Poetry, Painting, Musick, Engraving, Sculpture, &c.—Foreign Correspondence—First impressions of Europe, by one of the Editors—Reminiscences of Olden Times in New-York—Papers from a Quiet Old Gentleman—American Biography. Scenes and Character—Strictures on the Drama and other Amusements—The Little Genius—Translations from the German, Italian, Spanish and French—Selections from Foreign Periodicals—Accounts of Colleges, Schools and American Institutions—Glances at American Eloquence—Sketches of Popular Speakers, including distinguished Divines—and withal a great variety of miscellaneous matter; pathetick, political, moral, humorous, &c.

Embellished with Splendid Engravings, on Steel, Copper and Wood; and Popular Musick, arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

G. P. MORRIS, T. S. FAY & NATH. P. WILLIS, EDITORS.

SINCE the publication of our last prospectus the demand for the MIRROR has been unprecedented and beyond our most sanguine anticipations. At the commencement of the present year we printed an additional number of impressions, which we considered amply sufficient to satisfy our patrons for the entire year, and to have many on hand for subsequent disposal. We are sincerely gratified to state that the whole were off our hands in less than six months; not a single one remaining unsold; and orders are coming in continually for the back numbers which we are unable to supply. We have accordingly doubled the increase for the subsequent half volume, with the most grateful appreciation of our liberal encouragement, and an ardent resolution to meet it with a corresponding improvement.

Literary Character. In future the MIRROR shall assume a higher, more various and interesting character. New sources of sterling ORIGINAL MATTER are opened to us, comprehending as well the productions of several able FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS, as additional NATIVE AUTHORS, well known as among the successful supporters of our literature, and we are annually gaining, besides those hitherto within our power, other invaluable facilities for providing the most CHOICE SELECTIONS from popular journals abroad. We feel more emboldened to claim the continuance and extension of the support which our countrymen have already bestowed, from our conviction that as it has increase[...] the Mirror has in[...] presented a regular [...] STRONGLY MARKED IMPROVEMENT. In the ELEVENTH VOLUME, we pledge ourselves that this IMPROVEMENT shall be yet more perceptible and satisfactory, that other agreeable writers, as they come within our reach, shall be added to our present correspondents, and that our columns shall be strengthened, varied and enriched with materials which publishers throughout this country and in Great Britain are extending towards us. There is no arrogance in our hope that we have at length, after years of toil, not free from despondency, and of heavy pecuniary outlays, for which we are only at this advanced period becoming adequately indemnified, taken root permanently in our native soil, and become, in some measure, identified with our NATIVE PERIODICAL LITERATURE. Even unjusr criticism will improve without injuring us, and unfair competition only impel us to more indefatigable perseverance. We rely on the discernment of the country for the success of our claims, and no longer fear the possibility of being *undersold* by works which can only afford to be cheaper because they are *inferior*. We present the Mirror to the reading portion of the United States, as a periodical established, in which may be reflected the thousand light and shifting images of the passing world; to which the spirited and intelligent writers rapidly multiplying and developing their talents around us, may bring the effusions of their meditative, lively and inspired moments. We shall strive to render it an instructive, amusing and valued family journal, guarded from every tainted thought or careless allusion, which the young and the old of both sexes may safely peruse with rational enjoyment—which shall be useful without being dull, and gay without being flippant. We wish to see it a welcome visiter in the drawing room of the intelligent and the good—a gift from a father to his social fireside sufficient to chaesa-way gloom with merry thoughts, and rebuke impropriety by moral illustrations. This is the true philosophy of a weekly periodical, and we conceive that if our countrymen will, by their liberality and fidelity, afford us the means, we shall one day reduce it yet more completely to practice. So much for the LITERARY CHARACTER of the MIRROR.

Over the other departments our equally careful superintendance shall be exercised, and all the appropriate expense shall be bestowed, for we design, with the aid of our friends, to render the journal distinguished for its TYPOGRAPHICAL ACCURACY and BEAUTY, the quality and value of its MUSIC and the SPLENDOR of its PICTORIAL EMBELISHMENTS, as for its varied and HIGH LITERARY REPUTATION. Our whole exertions shall be employed to render it an acknowledged specimen of the state of *printing, engraving* and *periodical literature* in the United States.

In the eleventh volume the paper will be so much ENLARGED as to admit AN ENTIRE PAGE OF ADDITIONAL MATTER.

Engravings. The PLATES will be SUPERB. They will consist of *first rate steel engravings,* FOUR in number, beside an elegant VIGNETTE TITLE PAGE.

The first will represent a LOVELY and PICTURESQUE WATER and WOOD VIEW, in the vicinity of this city, and characteristic of the wild and romantic beauty of American scenery.

"Grand and bold,
Columbia, thus the child of nature's choice,
Scales all her wonders to the Rhodian mould!
Her lakes are oceans, every stream, a bay,
Wide thro' her frame its branching arteries throws:
Her mountains kiss the moon: her sapient sway
A beauteous belt hath wrought, whose ties enclose
Tribes without end, realm after realm embraced
In freedom's opening arms, the savage and the waste."

It is painted by *Weir* and engraved by *Smillie* in the best manner of those eminent artists and will unquestionably be a masterpiece. The COST of this single engraving WILL EXCEED SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS.

In the course of the volume, we shall also present our readers with a GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE, painted also by *Weir*, and engraved by *Durand*, executed with their utmost care and labor, and embracing ACCURATE LIKENESSES of Presidents *George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madsson, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams,* and *Andrew Jackson*, appropriately grouped. When we assure our readers that the expense of this single plate will exceed One Thousand Dollars, they will acknowledge the justice with which we look to their continued liberality for a return and that our claims to their uniform support are based on no ordinary foundation.

Subjects for the other TWO PLATES are not yet selected, but they shall correspond with the character and standing of the work.

These expensive and exquisite engravings *will not be sold to nonsubscribers for less than one dollar each.—Subscribers may procure extra copies for framing, &c. at fifty cents.*

Music.—It has been universally acknowledged by the public pen, and by all acquainted wih the subject, that NO LITERARY JOURNAL EXTANT presents so many advantages to the lovers of music as the Mirror.—A gentleman whose influence in improving the state of the America, is felt in all the principal cities, will superintend this department, which will present weekly to amateurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the *piano forte, harp flute guitar, &c.* and consisting of CHOICE MORCEAUX from operas as produced here and in Great Britain, *popular gleese, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c* forming, in the whole a COLLECTION OF CHOICE AND RARE PIECES, which, although occupying but little more than *one-sixteenth part of the work*, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

Wood Engravings.—A number of interesting and beautiful designs have been adopted for these cuts, which will hereafter comprehend a greater variety of subjects than heretofore, and which will differ from and be SUPERIOR to those already given. They will be carefully executed by *Mason, Adams* and *Anderson*.

Increased watchfulness will be exercised over American literature, and books of all descriptions are respectfully requested from publishers, especially the productions of native writers.

By the enumeration, at the head of this advertisement, it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the *fine arts* and the *belles-lettres*, and no expense will be spared to aender it equal to any other publication extant.—The flattering and general testimonials of the writers, scholars, & contemporary journals on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that *there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription*, or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday; at the corner of Nassau and Ann street. It is *elegantly printed* in the super royal quarto form, on fine paper, with brevier, minion and nonpareil type. It is embellished, once every three months, with a SPLENDID SUPERIOR QUARTO ENGRAVING, and every week with a popular piece of MUSIC, *arranged for the piano forte, harp, gultnr, &c.* Fifty-two numbers complete a volume of *four hundred and sixteen large pages,* for which a beautifully ENGRAVED VIGNETTE TITLEPAGE, (painted by *Weir* and engraved by *Durand*.) and a copious INDEX, are furnished. The terms are FOUR DOLLARS per annum, PAYABLE IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New-York. Communications, POST PAID, must be addressed to the Editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year.

A new volume having commenced, those who do not give different instructions, will be considered as continuing for another year.

July 11, 1833.—5--tf.

NOTICE.

E. DICKSON,

HAS now received the whole of his new atock, consisting of all kinds of shoes for ladies, and of every description of Boots Shoesa nd Pumps for gentlemen;—which he warrants to be made of the best materials, in a substantial and fashionable manner, and which he will sell low for CASH, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

Salisbury, June, 20, 1833.

State of North-Carolina,
CABARRUS COUNTY.

William Hargrave vs. The Heirs at Law of Will. Kirk, deceased. *Sci. Fa.*

IT appaaring to the satisfactior of the court, that Lewis B Kirk, Edwin Kirk and Isaac Raney and his wife, heirs at law of the said Will. Kirk, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, notifying the said Lewis B. Kirk, Isaac Raney and his wife to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cabarrus, at the Court House in Concord, on the third Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment willbe taken against them pro confesso.

Witness. JAS. G. SPEARS, *Clerk.*
6t460 pr. adv. $2 50.

Blank Warrants for Sale Here.

NOTICE.

THE firm of HUIE & CADE, is this day, dissolved by mutual consent.

JOSIAH HUIE,
JOHN A. CADE.

Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1833.

BURTON CRAIGE having purchased the entire interest of Josiah Huie in the above firm, the business will, in future, be conducted by

CADE & CRAIGE.

The new concern will endeavor to merit, and hopes to enjoy the same liberal encouragement that was extended to the late firm.

CADE & CRAIGE.

Salisbury, August 23, 1833--4t297

SALISBURY FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE exercises will be resumed on the 1st, day of October. Tuition, per session, (5 months) is $10,50; Drawing and Painting $10; Music $20, Board $35—Paid in advance.

BENJAMIN COTTRELL, *Principal.*
452tf

NEW BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber having no prospect of being again able to perform the labors of the Ministry, and feeling, in common with other men, the importance of engaging in some employment which will enable him to provide for the wants of a rising family, has opened a BOOK STORE in Charlotte, N. C. He believes that such an establishment was needed in the western section of our state. He respectfully invites his friends, acquaintances, and all who feel any interest in the undertaking, to call and see his Books. He will be happy to execute orders for those who live at a distance.

While he has on hand some valuable works in Law, in Medicine, most of the Greek and Latin Classics, and other books used in our Schools and Academies, many works in Theology, and many Miscellaneous books suited to almost every class of readers, he will be able to procure on favorable terms, any books to be bound in the northern cities, or in the London market. It will give him pleasure to assist professional gentlemen or private citizens in enlarging their Libraries, or in purchasing new ones. He looks with confidence and respect for an enlightened community to encouragement.

DANIEL GOULD.

Charlotte, May 23, 1833 8t449

P. S. I have contracted with the Secretary of the A. T. S. for an edition of the Christian Almanac for North-Carolina, for 1834. It will contain 12 pages more of useful matter than hitherto, and be sold at the same price. It will be published in July, and may be had by the dozen or hundred, of John P. Haven, No. 142, Nassau street, N. Y. of Hughes & Turner, Raleigh, and at the Charlotte Book Store.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a number of

YOUNG NEGROES.

without any limit, during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for sale, would do well to apply to the subscriber, or his agents, before they make sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices, in Cash. The subscriber has no connexion, this year with Robert Huie, in tRe pnrchase of negroes.

JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscribers will be attended to as punctually as if application were made in prrson. In his absence Mr. Reeves, Postmaster, will contract, for negroes and pay cash, and is authorised at all times to purchase for him; and an Agent will at all times be found at Doct, Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte prepared to make purchases the same as if the subscriber were present.

J. H.

Salisbury, N. C. July 12. 1833. tf.

State of North-Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.

William Chambers vs. Otho Chambers & others.

In the court of Equity,

IN this case a Suplemental Bill is filed, and and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Newnan and Margaret his wife, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State and not within the jurisdiction of the Court: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Yadkin & Catawba Journal, requiring the said John Newnan and Margaret his wife to appear at the next term of this court at the Court House in Salisbury on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and answer, plead or demur to complainant's Bill; and in case of these failing to do so, Judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the case set for hearing exparte.

Copy from the minutes.

SAMUEL SILLIMAN, C. M. E.
6t458 pr. adv. $2,50.

State of North-Carolina,
CABARRUS COUNTY.

Equity, May Term, 1833.

Jno. W. Means vs. Jno. N. Phifer & Wm. Means, sen. } Bill.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Means, sen. one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore it is ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin & Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register for six weeks for the said William Means, sen. to appear at the next Term of this court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus at the court house in Concord, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1833, and then plead, answer or demur to said Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing exparte. Witness P. B. Barringer, Clerk and Master for said county of Concord, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1833.

P. B. BARRINGER, C. M. E.

July 22, 1833. 6t455

Select Circulating Library.

Containing equal to Fifty volumes for Five Dollars!

PROSPECTUS.

IN presenting to the public a periodiccal, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities where books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in their principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy two volumes, which are sold at $1,25 to $1,50. The whole number would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a mos distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes withequal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dolars. This may not take fifty two weeks one accomplish; for, though not longe than one week will elapse between the issuin of each number yet, when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent or in Edinburg, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain.—From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the later, such literary intelligence will occasion- be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge and science, literature and novelty. Good standard novels and other works now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns. [...] assure the [...] of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences detrimental and otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or whole, some mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books.—These with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guarranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance can not fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

The Select Circulating Library will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octavo form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post-office.

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers will form a volume well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclopædia. Each volume will be accompanied with a title page and index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised. ☞Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher $20—a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the the work for $4 by uniting in their remittances

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the conatrct.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers.

ADAM WALDIE.

Philadelphia, October, 1832.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services in

WASHING

articles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress, and preparing them for use in the neatest and most elegant style.

Travellers will be waited on, whenever application is made, as well as the citizens, so that no delay will be experienced in a journey. He lives two doors below the Bank, on the corner of the Bank square. He is responsible for every article of Dress put in his care, so that no injury or loss shall in any case be sustained by his patrons. He humble servant.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.

Salisbury. Aug. 30, 1833. 1w.

SALISBU[...]
Male Acad[...]

THIS institution will o[...] intendence of mysel[...] nesday, the first day of May [...] considerable experience, [...] tending to prosecute the [...] with unabated zeal, I respect[...] share of the patronage of the [...]

The year will be divided into five months each. All accounts [...] ed at the end of each session.

The following are the terms o[...] session:

Reading, Writing and Arithme[...] first rudiments of English Gramma[...]
English Grammar and Geograph[...]
Languages and Sciences,

Students can enter at any time, bu[...] withdraw except at the end of a ses[...] ess prevented from attendance by sic[...]

P. J. SPARROW, Pr[...]
426tf T. W. SPARROW.

SPRING AND SUMME[...]
FASHIONS.
HORACE H. BEAR[...]

RESPECTFULLY announces to th[...] that he has just received, from [...] Wilson & Saguezs, of New-York, the [...] and Summer Fashions for 1833 and wh[...] doubt, will please his customers. He [...] ues to have his work done, as [...] in a neat and fashionable style. It is b[...] all doubt, that his cutting is superior to a[...] the neighborhood. His shop is on main s[...] next door to Doct. Burns'.

N. B. He also returns his sincere th[...] to his customers and friends, for their lib[...] patronage; and hopes, by a continuance [...] punctuality and strict attention to his sh[...] to merit it further.

413t[...]

He has just received a newly invented a[...] much improved system of cutting, which he [...] sure will please his patrons.

MILLINERY.
LATEST FASHIONS!!

"The apparel oft bespeaks the LADY."

MRS. S. D. PENDLETON

INFORMS the public that she has receive[...] the Spring and Summer Fashions fr[...] correspondents in the Northern Cities, and [...] prepared to execute orders with desp[...] Her house is nearly opposite the office [...] Watchman.

Having learned this business, in the [...] ble Town of Lynchburg, and having [...] employment there, as well as in other fash- ionable places in Virginia—Mrs. P. is persua- ded that she can give satisfaction to such as may choose to employ her. She will receive regularly from Philadelphia and New York the latest Fashions, and will keep Patterns for sale to those who may wish to make their own dresses.—She will likewise, [...] few

Caps, Turbans, & Fashonabl[...] DRESS BONNETS.

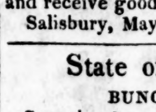
Mrs. P. feels confident that she can suit the taste of this polished community;—she, therefore, asks of them a trial of her skill.

*** All orders from the country shall be diligently fulfilled.

Salisbury, May 10, 1833.—439tf.

TO JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.

JAMES MULL,



WANTS immediately two or three Journeymen Shoemakers. Workmen of industrious and steady habits will find constant employment, and receive good wages.

Salisbury, May 10, 1833. 439tf.

State of North-Carolina.
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1833.
Mary Coggburn vs. James Coggburn. Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, James Coggburn; is not an inhabitant of this State, it was ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the Yadkin & Catawba Journal and North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser, that unless the said James Coggburn appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court House in Ashville, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next; then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness Joshua Roberts Clerk of said court, at Ashville, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1833.

J. ROBERTS, Clk.

3mt454. pr. adv. $4.50

CLASSICAL
SCHOOL.

A CLASSICAL School will be opened [...] Beattie's Ford, in Lincoln county, N. C. three miles from the Catawba Springs, [...] second Monday in July.

RATES OF TUITION.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, $5 per session, of five months; English Grammar [...] Geography, $7.50cts. per Session. The[...] and Greek Languages, and the Sci[...] $12,50cts. per Session. Board can be ob[...] in respectable private families, at [...] per Session.

The subscriber promises to use his [...] exertions to advance the mental and im- provement of the young men committ[...] care; and he hopes, that the healthin[...] climate, and the moral character of th[...] borhood, will induce Gentlemen, [...] wish to give their sons a thorough [...] Education, to favor him with their [...]

Those who may desire more [...] with regard to the school, are [...] to Messrs. Robert H. Burton, Alfred [...] John D. Graham, and Maj. D. M. [...]

ROBT. G. ALLISON, [...]

June, 15, 1833.—3mt456